The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,71015.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 65 0
—— —— including postage..... „ 72 0
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First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
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In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CONN—January 1st, at Maragon, the wife of Mr. W. J. Conn, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, and the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	31st & 4th
„ Kurrachee		„ Bushire	
„ Guadur		„ Lingo	
„ Muscat		„ Bunder Abbas	
„ Bunder Abbas		„ Muscat	
„ Lingo		„ Guadur	
„ Bushire		„ Kurrachee	
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay	

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 800 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander, J. G. Sharp, will be despatched as above on Friday, the 3rd January, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

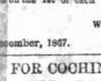
From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
From Kurrachee about..... 5th and 20th.

The S.S. "COMORIN," 463 Tons, 80 H. P. Captain R. Staunton, will sail for Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the Engish Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but if it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 26th December, 1187. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay			
„ Goa	15	Leave Calcutta	12
„ Carwar	16	Ramlipatam	16
„ Mangalore	17	Vizagapatam	18
„ Cananore	18	Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	18	Madras	23
„ Cochin	20	Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	Galle	
„ Galle		Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	Cananore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	Mangalore	
„ Ramlipatam	30	Goa	2
Arrive Calcutta		Arrive Bombay	

The Steamer "RANGOON," 549 Tons, 120 H. P., Captain Jenkin Thomas, will sail for Coast and Calcutta and on the 28th January 1868, at noon.

The Steamers among Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Colombo and Galle.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nellgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers per Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipp into the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867.

FOR COCHIN.

THE British Ship "BOSWORTH" to sail on 10th January. For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain or CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE Agent for the Ship.

No. 1, Apollo Street, Bombay, 31st December, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "DILAWUR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Dilawur."

Bombay, 25th December, 1867.

NOW READY, FULL CLOTH EXTRA.—Cash Rs. 20; Credit Rs. 23; Postage and forward 2 Rs. extra. The CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, being Act VIII of 1859, and the Acts Amending it; with notes of cases decided upon the different sections by the Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Agra; the Acts and Charters establishing the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Agra; the rules of practice of the Court at Calcutta, and rules as to appeals to the Privy Council; an account of the Civil Courts in different parts of India; the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil and in the Presidency Towns; the Act of Limitation, and the Stamp Acts.

By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister, High Court, Calcutta. Wyman Bros, Publishers, Law Street, Calcutta.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS. PARIS 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

They insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B.'s Patent LEAMINGTON PAPER. RELISH. CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and the Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

SARSAPARILLA.—WILKINSON'S (Late Bridge's) Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Prescribed by the Faculty for purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior to any preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Circular.*

In quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.—WILKINSON'S Preparations of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

Recommended by Physicians, especially for Diseases Induced by climate.

Residents in India or Tropical Countries should be careful to buy Sold in one-eight, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—For the cure of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An infallible remedy.

It is mentioned that those who, during the cam- in Guinea, daily took a small quantity, passed unscathed through the raking fire of Fever and Ague, which thinned the ranks around them.

Pint and quarter-pint bottles by the following Agents:—

Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Perozshoy Hobatbhoy, Messrs & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Messrs. Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Messrs. Hughes & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Messrs. Ambrose & Co., Old Court House Street.
Messrs. Doyle & Co.
Messrs. Acker & Co., Exchange Hall.
Messrs. Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall.
Messrs. Co., Medical Hall.
Messrs. Cowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Merlin & Co.
Mr. Delle.—C. J. Piters.
Messrs. R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghae.—H. Fogg & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—Grahamstown.—Campbell & Co.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (late Wilkinson), Bridge's &c.
270, Regent Street, London, W.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 14th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£46 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam-ship "MULA," 900 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 9th January 1868. No Cargo will be received on board after mid-day of the 8th.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£54 10 0 } Including
Second Class.....£37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 15th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 „ Linen Collars.
½ „ Under-Vests.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Coloured do.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.
1 „ Colored do. do.
1 (one) Overland Suit.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.
Apollo House.

1 Scarf Ring.
1 Walking Stick.
1 Umbrella.
1 Binocular Glass.
1 Rug with Strap.
1 Dressing Bag.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Opera Hat.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

MILITARY AND CIVIL KIT FOR ABYSSINIA

REQUIREMENTS.

2 Dozen Warm Flannel Shirts.
½ „ Warm Lambs' Wool under Shirts.
½ „ Thick Lambs' Wool Socks.
1 „ Merino Socks.
1 One Warm Camp Rug.
1 One Solid Leather Trunk.
½ Dozen Flannel Sleeping Suits indispensable.
1 One Warm Lounging Suit.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Sealed Tenders for the supply of 2500 Teak Telegraph Posts, will be received at the Office of the Agent of the above Company up to noon, on the 15th January 1868.

Specifications and full particulars can be had upon application at the Company's Stores Office, Byculla.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.
Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 693,408 Pounds of cleaned Cotton Seed. The Cotton Seed must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, at Boree Bunder, in such quantities and on such dates as will be hereafter communicated.

Printed forms of tender and further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer of Bombay, Dobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 10th day of January 1868 and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Surgeon, Bombay Army, Health Officer, City of Bombay.
Bombay, Public Health Office, 28th day of December, 1867.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, from parties willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the Transport Service, with 'tween decks laid and ready for immediate Service for the conveyance of Troops, Horses, Cattle, Stores, Coal, &c., to any Port the Indian Ocean or Red Sea in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition.

The Tenders should specify the rate per Ton per month and that Government can have the option of retaining the Vessels for four months certain or for such time, as their Services may be required; also that the Owners or Agents will make such alterations in the Hull and Decks as may be required to adapt the Vessels for whatever Service they may be employed upon.

Fittings for the Horses and Cattle, also Provisions for the Troops, Fodder and Water for the Horses and Cattle, will be supplied by Government, but it is expected that such Water Casks or Tanks as may belong to the Ship in excess of what may be required for the Crew will be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops, Horses and Cattle, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The words "Tender for Abyssinian Expedition" should be superscribed on the Covers of Tenders.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning reason for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th December, 1867.

MRS. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival "Per Overland," of an extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, &c.:—

BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies and Children.
INFANTS WHITE and COLORED Silk Hats and Hoods.
A SELECT assortment of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, for Bonnets and Head-dresses.
FEATHERS, Ribbons, Blonde, Laces.
New Jackets without sleeves in embroidered Silk, Llama and Cluny Lace.
GARABALDI'S in great variety.
BLACK Lace Shawls and Rotondes.
„ Silk Palctots in all the newest shapes,
„ „ for Children.
BALL DRESSES, Berthes, Fans, Lace Handkerchiefs.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Colored.
MOIRE ANTIQUE „
GRENADINE, MOHAIRS, TARLATANS, ALPACCAS, new Right Rep Silk for Dresses, LLAMAS, MERINOES, PIQUES, DORIAS, CHINTZ.
BRIDAL WREATHS, Colored Wreaths and Head-dresses.
WHITE and COLORED PETTICOATS. Black, White, and Colored Crepe.
KINCKERBOCKER suits for Boys, Children's Dresses.
READY MADE SKIRTS.
JET Chains.
„ Brooches,
„ Earrings,
„ Buckles
„ Combs.
GOLD Buckles.
„ Combs, &c., &c.
Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY.
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c.,&c.
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference in Bombay.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Nos. 293826, 293827, 293828, 293829, 293830 and standing in the name of TYABJEE BHOYMEERAH. Any one bringing same to Mr. C. TYABJEE, at No. 10, Forbes Street, will be rewarded.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

ORDERED from HOME, expressly for ABYSSINIA, and just received, a splendid consignment of first-class everlasting Boots, to lace and with elastic sides—also a quantity of Enamel'd Antigropho Leggings. R. PARTRIDGE.
Red Boot Mart.

Terms—Cash.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Bacer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on the Fort Premises, 24 Rampart Row, on SATURDAY the 4th DAY of January 1868 at 3 P. M. for the transaction of the following business viz:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report.
2nd. To elect a Director.
3rd. To elect Auditors.

By order of the Board,
HARRY HIBBERT, Secretary.

N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th December 1867 to the 4th January 1868 both days inclusive.

NOTICE.—To be Sold by Public Auction in H. Majesty's Dock Yard, on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1868, H. M.'s Steam Sloop VICTORIA, of 705 Tons in Burthen, teak-built, coppered and copper-fastened, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government, a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid at the time of sale, and good security given by the Purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days, after the acceptance of the offer by Government or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the Purchaser, for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th December 1867.

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected by himself from the best Manufacturers in England and the Continent, and from the superior quality of texture and design he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed.

He respectfully invites his constituents and the Public in general to judge for themselves of the above fact.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BLACK CLOTH FOR DRESS AND FROCK COATS which for quality, cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A Splendid assortment of fancy silk mixed Coatings.
Do do. do. do. Trouserings
Black, Blue, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Wasde of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Best Black Silk, and fancy Velvet for Vestings.
Black and White Silk Moiree Antique for do.
Best White, and colored diamond quiltings for do.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, best quality.
THE NEW REGULATION PATROL JACKET.
MILITARY, NAVAL AND CIVIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

A. A. is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure the satisfaction of his numerous customers.

REQUISITES FOR ABYSSINIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF,
DRAB COATS, LEGGINGS AND CAPS, Rs. 35,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. En route the Coat can be used to sleep on, to prevent damp;

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HATS

The Undress Air Chamber Forage Cap, the Bombay Staff Corps Helmets, Leather bound; the Brisbane, Celestial and Oriental Chamber Hats, and a variety of other Hats and Balmoral Caps.

A. ALLAN, 17 Apollo Street.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES for Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Cotton; Jute and Silk Manufactures; Bleaching, Dying, and Calico Printing Works; Sugar, Paper, Oil, and Oil-Gas Manufactures; Iron and Timber Work-shops; Corn-Mills, &c., &c., with Estimates and Plans of, Factories. Edited by P. R. COLA, late Sole Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills, Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.

PRICE:—In Bombay, Rs. 10. To Outstations, Rs. 10½ CASH.

London: VIRTUE & Co.; Calcutta: LEPAGE & Co.; Bombay: CHESSON & WOODHALL; Madras: J. HIGGINBOTHAM; Lahore: W. COCKERELL & Co.; Agra: *Daily Gazette Press*; Mooltan: DADABHOY MANOCKJEE.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

(*From the Morning Star, October 7, 1867*)

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India is one of the most practical works on the subjects of which it treats that could well be written. The editor, Mr. P. R. Cola, thinks that the great industrial want of India is the substitution of machinery for manual labour. In order to facilitate the establishment of mills and factories, he has compiled a work describing the various processes of the cotton, silk, sugar, paper, oil, and oil-gas manufactures; the bleaching, dying and printing of calico; and the best mode of constructing iron foundries and timber mills, and of manufacturing steam engines, boilers, &c. The value of the book is greatly increased by the numerous illustrations with which the text is enriched. It contains a considerable amount of interesting information on the special productions of India; and while admirably adapted for the particular object for which it has been published, it will be found useful to the general student.

(*From the Engineering, November 8, 1867.*)

This is a volume advocating the extension of European modes of manufacture to India and other countries of the East, and containing plans and estimates of factories. . . The rudiments of most of the arts we have received from India. But the processes have been much improved in our hands, and Mr. Cola says that it is now incumbent upon India to render back these improved methods in supercession of the native processes. There is certainly no reason why a bad method of manufacture should continue to be pursued in India or any where else when a better method is known. . . . It seems to be a great waste of effort to carry cotton, that it round the globe to be spun in Manchester, and to be afterwards carried back to the place from which it was exported. . . . The day, we believe, will come when factories of the kind Mr. Cola describes will take wide root in India; and it would be a miserable and unworthy policy in us to discourage their establishment. . . Mr. Cola has performed a useful service by affording so much information about the cost and arrangements of small factories suited for such a country as India; and such details will be specially useful to those who meditate the establishment of factories in that country. . . . The lights he affords may also aid in the improvement of native processes. But we feel persuaded that, before manufactures can prevail largely in India, its agriculture and internal communications must be largely improved.

(*From the Daily Telegraph, November 9, 1867.*)

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India," edited by P. R. Cola, and illustrated by numerous and excellent wood cuts, is a book not to get from the circulating library, but to buy, study and then possess for future reference. We have carefully explored its contents, and had marked much for comment here. Space, however, is wanting. We must therefore content ourselves with saying that it gives a complete account of the past and present position of the East in regard to manufactures, and brings forward trustworthy data for judging what may be its future, if modern enterprise and capital can only be induced to try fresh fields and pastures new.

(*From the Illustrated London News.*)

There can be no question about the importance of the subject treated of in this volume, or about the fitness of the editor if experience be any test of fitness, for the task he has undertaken. The work must have been one of great labour; for though it is little more than a compilation, the information collected from various sources could not have been gathered together without considerable trouble. It should receive proper attention from those whom it principally concerns.

(*From the Home News, October 10, 1867.*)

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India and the East." This is a large subject, but it is treated in a large spirit in a work just published and edited by Mr. P. R. Cola, who was lately the sole proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills at Bombay. Mr. Cola would introduce into India cotton and silk mills on a large scale, with cotton, jute, silk, sugar, paper, oil, iron, timber, and gas works; and develope its mineral and carbonaceous resources, whilst extending the means of internal communication. He shows the practicability of all such undertakings. . . . Unlike most other writers on these subjects, Mr. Cola furnishes plans and estimates of the cost for the several descriptions of works; and it will be found that, whilst embracing the latest improvements, they are correct in figures, measurements, and dimensions. Great praise is due to the care and industry which has collected and collated these materials. But we fear Mr. Cola is writing for the India of a century hence rather than for the India of the present. . . . We are very glad, however, to see the signs of awakening in this respect that are presented by India, and Mr. Cola has done good service by attempting a stimulus which this work is calculated to provoke.

No. 10, Hummum Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the rooms hitherto occupied by the Fort Gymnasium, Meadow Street, No. 38 Apply at the Fort Chapel.

TO LET.—Eligible Offices on the Second Floor of the Premises occupied by TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Rampart Row, Fort, and to whom for particulars as to rent &c., application should be made.

Fort, 24th December 1867.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a small DONKEY ENGINE, with Pumps combined. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 24th December, 1867.

NOTICE.—WANTED, ENGINEERS for the Bombay Marine. Applications forwarding Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE,
Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th Nov., 1867.

NOTICES.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1868.—All numbers are available.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

UNION BANK OF BOMBAY, IN LIQUIDATION.—In accordance with Section 155 of Act X. a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on MONDAY the 6th January 1868 at 2 o'clock P. M. at the registered office of the Company, No. 33 Meadow Street, when we shall submit a Statement of the Company's affairs.

A. THOMSON,
JOHN WESTLAKE,
SORABJEE TAMOOLJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st December, 1867.

ESTATE OF KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS AND COMPANY.—A first dividend of 12 (one and three quarters) per cent on the admitted claims will be payble at the Office of the undersigned, No. 33, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, and on subsequent days.

Creditors are requested to produce any vouchers in their possession in substantiation of their claims.

WM. A. HOUSTOUN,
Manager for Trustees.

Bombay, 14th December, 1867.

PRIVATE DIARIES.—Russia Leather Covers with Brancah Locks, are provided for numbers 8 and 9 of LETTS DIARIES, these numbers being in most general use. No. 8 has one page size 7 by 5 for each day, and number 9 half a page. The covers being removable do not require renewal every year, and are of almost everlasting wear.

Prices...Diary, No. 8 one page to a day Rs. 4 4 0
Do., No. 9 half a page to a day Rs. 3 12 0
Covers as above for either size Rs. 7 8 0

*** The covers are equally adapted for memorandum Books.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January 1868, for the supply, by Contract, specified in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in Cash.

Patterns of the articles of undertaking the Contract can obtained on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tender, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1867.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE.—One pair of Horizontal High and low pressure condensing Steam Engines of 200 nominal horse power. To work on the compound principle—high pressure cylinder 37 inches diameter, and low pressure cylindrical 56 inches diameter, both having a 6 feet stroke, spur fly wheel 24 feet in diameter, these engines are a first class job, are new and complete in every respect.

One Cylindrical two fired steam Boiler, diameter of shell 7 feet by 30 feet long, is new and a first class job, with ordinary care and a daily working pressure of 50 lbs. per sq. inch, would give no trouble for twenty years.

A large quantity of polished Wrought Iron Shafting couplings for do. Belt Pulleys for do, and Pedestals complete with brasses, &c. for do.

A quantity of Cast Iron steam pipes—Bevel Wheels, and spouts, 800 assorted patent Lubricators, 321 feet of inch steam tube; 251 feet of 1½ inch do, and 251 feet of 2 inch do.—250 feet of 1 inch gas tube, 250 feet of 1½ inch do, with a quantity of elbows, tees and sockets, &c. for do. 9 Bourdons steam guages 2 Hopkinson's mercurial steam guages—1 Hopkinson's steam engine Indicator.

The whole of the foregoing machinery to be sold a Bargain. Apply to

H. BOMANJEE TOUCHE & Co.,
or to ALEXANDER COLVILLE, Superintendent
Engineer Colaba Presss Co., Lower Colaba.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.
Select preparations of all sorts.
Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.
Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.
Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of
ROGERS & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS for this country will enable D. S. K. & Co to offer a selection of those invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities. A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded *at once*.

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before 7-35 A. M. will be delivered in the Fort at 10-1 P. M.
Do. 9.55 do. do. do. 11-30 do.
Do. 11-15 do. do. do. 12-30 P. M.
Do. 12.15 P. M. do. do. 3 do.
Do. 4.15 do. do. do. 5 do.
Do. 4-45 do. do. do. 7 do.

The manager [illegible] as a member of [illegible] favor him with [illegible] that their wants [illegible] as he formerly [illegible] 5, Elphinstone [illegible] Bombay.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—FOR SALE.—NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, in 60 lbs. BOXES; 25 Brls. CURRENTS, 300 lbs. each; 1,000 Boxes BAR SOAP; 3 Setts DEARSARNS' BALANCES, with PLATFORM, COTTON HOOKS, &c.

Also, preserved LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, T

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	
Rs.	pr.		
1,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000 rs share
1,000	6 p. ct.	Bank of Bombay	80 per share
250	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	100 per share
2,500	250	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	36 per share.
100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
100	350	Central Bank	4 per share
100	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share.
100	12½	China Bank	6 per share.
500	125	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	35 p ct prem
500	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nominal.
500	9	Indian and London	No quotation
200	....	Indian Peninsular	
500	....	London & China Bk.	18¾ p. share.
1,000	13	Madras Bank	63 p. ct pm.
1,000	125	National Bank of India	126 per sh.
250	10	Oriental Bank Co	9 p ct. pm.
200	....	Royal Bank of India	20 p. s.
100	....	Union Bank	65 pm.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per sh.
100	120	Financial Asso. of India and China	38¾ p. shar.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	1,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	225 per share
1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	515 per share.
1,000	300	....	New Do.	50 per share
10,000	4,000	....	Free Land Co.	415 per share
2,000	300	....	House and Land Investment Co.	No quotation
5,000	4,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	515 per share
5,000	1,100	25 p.	Port Canning	150 per share.
10,000	200	....	Colaba Land Co.	980 p. share

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,50 0
2,500	2,000	20 p. ct.	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	1,005 per share.
2,500	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,100 per share
10,000	9,000	2,700	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,500 per share.
50	50	....	Vegas Patent Ship Building Foundry Co.	120 per share
191	2,00	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
Bank	6 months sight	Rs. 10 5/16d.
Credits	4 Do. do.	4s. 11 1 1/2d.
Documents	Do. do.	4s. 11 3/8d to 4s. 11¼d.
Bank	At sight	100¾
Private	30 days sight	99½
Do.	30 Do. do.	99¼
Bank	60 Do. do.	14 dis.
Private	60 days sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	—	6 per cent.
Remittable Bills	—	8 do.
5 per cent. Rs.	1863-64	92
5 per cent. Rs. Loan	1862-63	92
5 per cent. Rs. Loan	1864-65	92
5 per cent. Rs. Loan	1866-67	107½
5 per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	104
Bank shares	—	112½
Bank shares half per cent	—	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	—	7 per cent.
Remittable Bills	—	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Dutch Ducats	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Bank Sovereigns	„ 220
Quicksilver	„ 220½
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-rupee Pieces	„ 221
Gold Mohurs	„ 108-8.
Gold Leaf	„ 13-1
Bar Gold Fine English	„ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 31st DECEMBER, PER CANDY.

Dhamrawtees	Old	125 to 128
Akola		
Khandeish		120 to 125
Broach		
Oomrawuttee		128 to 130
Nagpore		135 to 138
Hingunghaut		132 to 135
Comptah		115 to 118
Veerawul		125 to 128
Tumlah		125 to 128
Dharwar		140 to 145
Dharwar Sawginned		
Comptah	New	145 to 147
Ready Sales	...	300 Candies.

For delivery None.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JAN. 1.
Hamilton, Ensign 49th Foot, on duty, from Poona.
DEPARTURES.—JAN. 1.
Hamilton, Ensign 49th Foot, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Tassin, Captain 20th N. I., to join, to Hyderabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GENERAL ORDERS.

(From the Gazette of India, December 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the Rev. T. R. G. Flemings who has completed a service of fifteen years as Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service from the 15th ultimo

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer of the Medical Department, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major from the 22nd December, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 567 of the 20th June 1864, subject to her Majesty's approval :—

Surgeon John Charles Collins, M. D.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department:—

Lieutenant F. T. Beaun, of Her Majesty's 13th Foot.
Lieutenant T. F. Sadlier, of Her Majesty's 88th Foot.
Lieutenant A. F. Hoole, of Her Majesty's 8th Foot.
Lieutenant R. Downes, of the Royal Artillery.

Major Arthur Ellis, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for two years, from the 1st January 1868.

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, and in accordance with the rule which obtains in the British Army, mixed qualifying periods of service for promotion to the rank of Colonel when there happen to be fractions of days will be computed as follows :—

Three years will be considered as completed if the number of days, together with the fractions of days, amount to more than three days, but another day's service will be required if the fraction to be total is only equal to, or less than, half a day.

In accordance with this decision, the undermentioned officer will rank as Colonel in the Army from the date specified, instead of from that previously announced :—

Colonel John Luther Vaughan, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major General Thomas Fergusson Flemyng, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Ramsay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Rochfort Snow, of Cavalry, for three years, under the old Regulations.

Major Charles Frederick Hicks, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Reginald Hervey de Montmorency, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Oude, for 20 months.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the dates specified,

Lieutenant Conway James and Lieutenant F. Mascall.

The services of Lieutenant James are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 16th instant.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—1st JAN.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£2 0 p. t.	£2 0s. Noml.
„ Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5	£2 2s. 6d.
By Overland Route	£6 10s. 0d.	....
To Ghats	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
„ Mauritius	No business.	....

JAN. DEPARTURES.

1 H. M.'s Nymph (s) ..... Sarandition ..... Aunesley Bay.
Star of Brunswick ..... Wedge ..... Aunesley Bay.
Pilot (s) ..... Baker ..... Malabar Coast.

POSTAL NOTICES.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Offices in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad, Kishmeshy, Kurrachee, Bombay, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cochin, Coast of Malabar	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Aden, Red Sea Ports, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, Great Britain, Ireland, America	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Persian Gulf, Muscat, Aden, Red Sea Ports, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, Great Britain, Ireland, America	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Aden, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, Great Britain, Ireland, America	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

For Poona on the S. B. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, i. e. for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after Poona, 5 P. M.

For Poona on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, i. e. for Stations on the Railway line so far as Poona 5 A. M.

For Post on the N. B. and C. L. Railway, i. e. for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch, 7 A. M.

Registered letters and Sangby Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 3 to 5 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be published to-morrow (Friday)
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE BOMBAY
ALMANAC & DIRECTORY
FOR
1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

In preparing the Calendar for 1868, the compiler has kept two objects prominently before him. First, so to classify the contents of the Book that every piece of information shall be found under some general head to which it logically belongs, thus making the mere arrangement of the book almost equivalent to an index. Second, to make the work really and in fact a book of historical reference as regards the year 1867 as well as a mere almanac for 1868; in other words to squeeze the essence (as regards India and particularly Bombay) of the year now ended into the Calendar for the following year. Thus, for example, under the head of the Bank of Bombay will be found an elaborate account, extending over 12 pages of the progress of the negociations for amalgamation and reconstruction; and, again, under the head, say, of the Mazagon Company will be found a history extending over several pages of all that has been done in connection with that Company during the year.

Further, it is plain that very important matter has been entirely overlooked in the Calendars hitherto published in the Bombay Presidency. There is no reason why the Municipal business should be utterly ignored. Not only, therefore, has the Commissioner's Report for 1866 been introduced at full length, but Dr. Hewlett's Report with its interesting appendix, Mr. Crawford's Budget for the current year, and the Report of the Financial Committee, have all been given. Beyond these, however, was a mass of official material, such as the discussions between Government and the Municipality regarding the drainage outfall: these have been carefully epitomised in chronological order, and the Municipal business alone fills upwards of eighty pages.

Again, it would be convenient for the public to have a ready means of referring to the proceedings either of the Legislative Council or the Bench of Justices; their meetings during 1867 have been accordingly shown in abstract with a view to ready reference.

Moreover, from the system of Government prevailing in India, there is a vast amount of material floating from Government to the public every year, which is easily lost sight of and which it is desireable to fix in some permanent and conveniently available shape for reference by the miscellaneous public. The ground work for this has been laid in a statistical section. When these statistics have accumulated year after year for a few years, they will form, if carefully and truthfully prepared, a mine of invaluable information to every man who takes an interest in public affairs.

Carrying out the same idea, the compiler has prepared specially for the Calendar a complete review of the Trade of Bombay during 1867 with illustrative tables, which it is hoped will be found useful to the general and particularly the mercantile public. It has also been thought desireable to give an alphabetical list of the chief native inhabitants.

The work has been in other respects carefully prepared and contains 870 pages printed in small and compact type.

CONTENTS :—

GENERAL SECTION :—
Calendar.
Financial Statement 1867-68.
Latest published Accounts of the Government of India.
Acts passed by the Governor General of India.
Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.
The Government of India's Rules for the Guidance of Licence Tax Collectors.
The Imperial Loans of 1867
The Government of India and residencies,
Indian Members of the Order of the Bath.
The Order of the Star of India.

STATISTICAL SECTION :—
The Population of India in Districts.
Ditto Do. in Races.
Ditto Do. per square mile.
Ditto of Chief Towns.
Census of the Central Provinces published during 1867.
Ditto of N. W. P. do. do.
Statistics of the Army of India.
Bengal Sanitary Report.
Expenditure in India on Indian Army.
Ditto in England.
Military Strength of Countries around India.
The Debt of India.
The Revenue of India (comparative view).
Table of the Annual Surplus and Deficit.
Statistics of the Indian Railways.
Ditto of Crime in India.
Ditto of the Paper Currency.
Ditto of Education in India.
Ditto of the Indian, &c. Telegraphs.
Administrative Statistics (latest published).
Ditto of Bombay.
Flow of Bullion to and from India.
Opium averages.
The Trade of India.
Ditto of Bengal.
Ditto, of Bombay.
Ditto of Sind.
Ditto of Aden.
Ditto of the minor Ports of the Presidency.
Trade between Bombay and England.
Vessels employed in the Bombay Trade.
Ditto in trade of Sind.
Ditto in trade of Aden.

MILITARY SECTION :—
The Bombay Army.
The Abyssinian Field Force.
Vessels chartered for expedition.
Regulations for H. M.'s Troop Ships.
Government Military Despatches during 1867.
The Enlistment Act.
Military Pay and allowances.

CIVIL SERVICE SECTION :—
The Covenanted Civil Service.
The Uncovenanted Civil Service.
Civil Pay and Allowances.
Political Appointments.
Land Revenue do.
Customs do.
Revenue Survey do.
Public Works do.
Civil Surgeons do.
Financial do.
Judicial do.
Ecclesiastical do.
Cotton department do.
Police do.
Educational do.
Collectors in Presidency.

NATIVE NOBILITY SECTION :—
List of Sirdars of the Deccan.
Do. of Independent chiefs.
Do. of Tributary chiefs.

LEGISLATIVE SECTION :—
Epitome of the Business before the Legislative Council during 1867.

MUNICIPAL SECTION :—
Municipal appointments.
European and Native Justices.
Abstract of the Bench Meetings during 1867.
The Commissioner's Report for 1866.
Health Officer's Report for 1866.
The Commissioner's Budget for 1868.
The Financial Committee's Report.
Mortuary Report.
The Municipal Market Loan.
Abstract of the Discussion on the Main Drainage during 1867.

COMMERCIAL SECTION :—
Review of the Bombay market for 1867.
Tables shewing price of Cotton in Bombay and Liverpool during 1867.
Do. shewing rates of Exchange during 1867.
Members of the Chamber of Commerce.
Chamber's Report for past year.
The Cotton Crops, 1867, of Western India.
Indian Customs Tariff.
List of Companies not in liquidation.
Do. in liquidation.
Do. wound up.
Analysis of the published reports of above companies.
List of Insolvents under Act XXVIII.
List of persons who have filed petitions in the Insolvent Court during 1867.
List of Dividends paid on Insolvent Estates.
List of Trustees and Liquidators.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION :—
Share tables for 1867.
Educational Institutions.
Benevolent Institutions.
Religious Societies.
Clubs.
Telegraphic Tables and Tariff.
Railway Tables.
Steam Shipping Companies.
Masonic Lodges
&c. &c.

LISTS OF INHABITANTS :—
Bombay and Mofussil
Native Merchants.
Street Directory.
Classified List of Traders and Professions.

Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a house—healthy locality—rent moderate. Apply to
H. DE LA PAIRE-MURPHY, Mazagon.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY commenced business as General Agent under the style of WM. WATSON & Co.
WM. WATSON.
No 17, Church Gate Str. Fort, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Sealed Tenders for Lime, slaked & d unslaked, delivered at the Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, will be received at the Company's Fort Office up to noon on the 10th instant. Specification and full particulars can be had upon application at the Gas Works.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Sealed Tenders for sinking a Well at the Gas Works will be received at the Company's Fort Office up to noon on the 10th instant.
Specification and full particulars can be had upon application at the Gas Works, Chinchpoogly.
Bombay, 1st January, 1868.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that the Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay was on SATURDAY, the 21st day of December, instant, adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business left unfinished will be submitted for consideration :—
1. The report of the Financial Committee on the subject of the Financial position of the Municipality.
2. A letter from Abba Jacob and other Indigo Dyers, complaining of the Notice served on them by the Health Officer, to give up the places at present occupied by them.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 31st December, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply, during the remainder of the year 1868, of the Articles included in the undermentioned Schedules of Stores :—
Schedule No. 1. Iron Mongery.
„ „ 2 Stationery.
„ „ 3 Building Materials.
„ „ 4 Timber.
„ „ 5 Castings (Brass and Iron).
„ „ 6 Leather Articles.
„ „ 7 Miscellaneous Articles.
Such of the Articles included in the above Schedules as may from time to time be ordered are to be delivered at the Municipal Stores on the Esplanade, or elsewhere in the Island of Bombay as may be directed.
Further information relating to the above contracts may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Where also printed Schedules and Forms of Tender may be procured.
Tenders are to be sent in on or before FRIDAY, the 14th day of January 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.
Bombay, 1st January, 1868.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 4TH JANUARY.
GREAT ATTRACTION GRAND PROGRAMME.
AND
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
OF
MESSRS. HARVEY AND NISH'S
ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME
FOR THE OCCASION
MUSIC, MIRTH, MELODY AND MIMICRY
REIGNING SUPREME
TO-NIGHT
A CARNIVAL OF FAIR
INTRODUCING SEVERAL NEW FACES
AND
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
OF
UNCLE EPHE AND HIS FRIEND GEORGE
SLIM JIM—BARMUN—THE SMART BOY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION
Dress Circle..... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle..... Rs 2
Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1
Tickets for sale and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s where a plan of the Theatre can be seen and at the Box office, Theatre on the Evening of the Performance.
Doors open at half past 8; Commencing at 9 o'clock

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

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SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harwood Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.
The following are some of the advantages obtained by those who assure with this Company.
I. Proposals accepted and Policies issued by the Agents in Bombay, without reference to the Chief Office, within certain limitation.
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If a person, after having been assured for three years under the ordinary whole Life scale, at any age up to and inclusive of forty-five, should wish to discontinue paying the Premiums, the Directors will issue a Policy for the amount of premiums paid, together with any Bonus that may have been added, and free from any further payment whatever. This feature secures not only a provision in the event of premature death, but a remedy,—*long desired*,—should the payment of the premium become an inconvenience.
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All ordinary Queen Policies without exception, on which the age of the assured has been admitted, will at the end of five years from their date, be absolutely indisputable, the only condition being the punctual payment of the premiums with any extra premium that may be exigible for foreign residence.
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Persons assured with the Company, under the Indian Table, are permitted, in time of peace without license or additional premium, to proceed to, and reside in, any part of the World, except the West Coast of Africa.
For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAURENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE
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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND MRS. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will hold a Reception at Parell at 9 o'clock on the evening of Friday, the 10th of January.
Ladies purposing to attend the Reception are requested to send their cards with their addresses at their earliest convenience to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting and to bring with them two Cards, having their names legibly written thereon, one to be given on entering Government House, the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.
European and Native Gentlemen are invited to attend and to send their cards in the manner above described. Full Dress.
TOWNLEY MACARTNEY FILGATE,
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Malabar Point, 1st January, 1867.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1868.

As a slight addition to the new year's festivities, when people are not disposed to think very seriously of business or anything save enjoyment, we purpose to run briefly over a work more remarkable by its title than its contents, we mean the work of M. Rowel, published by Bentley & Co., under the fantastical title of "Letters from Hell." It is difficult to form any satisfactory hypothesis, as to what was the writer's incentive to concoct this book; or what precise effect he was desirous of producing by its publication. Almost any idea is open to an isolated reader. If the object were to alarm weak minded people, Paul Dombey Senior, to wit, and drive them to Heavenly courses, by the mere nervous effects of purgatorial gong-bangings, and red fire, the plan has been very fairly carried out; and should such people happen to stumble over the book during the pangs of dying in a country house in November, or, as a period, when something has affected their livers, there would be a strong probability of their becoming either insane outright, or obstreperously regenerate. If again the object were to endeavour to realise that locality from which the letters are indited to the multitude, so as to counteract the growing tendency to accept the charitable theory of Bailey of "Festus" celebrity, the plan must again be pronounced to have been good, since in the sense of earthly similitude, a more commonplace pandemonium could not very well have been conceived. The least imaginative mind, can grasp the essentially Teutonic conception of a worldly drunkard, boozing in a pot-house, but deriving no satisfaction from his potations; or of eager gamblers, staking imaginary sums, upon an imaginary table, on suffering horrible pangs at the loss of intangible gold. Once more; if the book were the product of a cunning Voltairean, it could not have been composed after a more ingenious fashion. Its intention not being startlingly palpable, has rather the effect of raising a man's intellectual gorge, at being called upon, by an ostensible Christian, to be yet more devout in the paths of a religion, which can descend to such stage artifices, and raw-head-and-bloody-bone devices, to keep its members from running before the pleasant trade winds of wordly gratifications. We can, in short, conceive a reader rising from this book's perusal, with one of three defined sensations; that is to say either with a sense of theological pecksniffian gratification; or, with a dismal mist of indefinable horrors floating around him, or with a hearty disgust. Some equally constituted people, might even go the length of being amused at it—much as some persons find pleasure in galvanizing a corpse; but we venture to think that the ordinary reader will find it exceedingly difficult to analyse his sensations at all, on coming to the "Amen!" which finishes the book. There is this much about the book too, which induces one to reject the inclination to which its title gives rise to throw it aside, as a piece of mystical rant, and that is, the fact of its being written with a conspicuous ability. The style is terse, nervous, and emphatic. Slightly overdone, in the matter of sensationalism, perhaps, but nevertheless, admirably fitted to throw out the lurid colouring of the subject, into the strongest possible contrast. It leads one to conjecture what a hybrid style would be, between a pamphlet of Victor Hugo's and an essay on some muscular Christian degeneracy topic, by Carlyle, and whether it would not strongly resemble the one before us. A chapter beginning with "Horror!" and ending with "Oh God! Oh God!!", is an example in point of its being slightly overladen, in the matter of red fire, but otherwise, there is a vigour about it which precludes one from ranking it among works of the religious Reynold's type. There is an ample supply of the horrible, but it is not delivered with a snuffle. Plenty of red fire, but it is lit up in appropriate times and places. M. Rowel is apparently a Dane, and the egoist who ostensibly writes these letters, is apparently a man who has lived a life of refined sensuality, and intellectual epicureanism. He does not appear to have been either very bad or very good. He seems to have possessed a pleasant supply of ways and means, and drew from it like a man who could enjoy life without, economically speaking, abusing it. He is lascivious, but his lasciviousness is not that of a satyr, he is an epicurean, but not after the fashion of a Russian; he enjoys without gorging. He is a constant traveller, and meets with queer people, and is surrounded by a whimsical family circle. There is an ethereal spinster aunt; ethereal in the matter of that sublime sweetness, which the fiction of these days loves to pourtray, where a tremendous disappointment in love, has caused her subsequent life to overflow with milk and honey. With the exception indeed of a habit, of weeping silently, at unexpected periods, this aunt, is a very delightful person. What special call, however, there was for her introduction into these letters, is not quite apparent, seeing that, as a whole, she is merely a tap whence to draw little moral narratives, at desultory periods. It is also left a matter of doubt, as to what becomes of her as her death is not stated, or at any rate, she is not met with by the letter writer from which perhaps we may infer she had shared a better fate. Possibly she was intended to symbolize the kind of people who do *not* go to the place of the unredeemed, but then as the writer's father who appears to have been an eminently successful manufacturer, was not met with there either, it seems that Manchester and Paradise are not so incompatible as charitably disposed, pious people, of limited means are in the habit of supposing. There are two other personages introduced, the author's mother, who appears to have been a proud, cold woman, of spotless respectability, something after the Mrs. Steerforth type, and her ward, born of South American parents, dark, lovely, seraphic and fragile as Eva St. Clair, and spiritual beyond the range of ordinary comprehensions. We need hardly say that interspersed with two or three intrigues, in other quarters, the writer is desperately enamoured of his foster sister, that she wields, a great influence for good over him, aided by such accessories as solemn Grecian moonlights, and balmy Italian evenings, and a delicate state of health, and that, moreover, she finally dies in his arms, talking like a beatified Paley, just a month, or so, before they were going to be married. As a back ground, there is a forester's daughter, whom he seduces—and whose son (his own) he ultimately, yet unknowingly adopts, and who eventually runs off with his second *fiancée*. Of this son, we hear a great deal at the outset; but he is forgotten after the first volume, or nearly so which is not altogether a matter to be regretted by the reader. These family facts, and worldly remeniscences, are gathered fragmentarily from his letters, beginning and leaving off, when the reader is least prepared, and playing *aqua pura* as it were to the strong waters of his descriptions of the lower region. From them his life appears to have been that of an indolent Guy Livingstone—and his letters addressed to some privileged friend in the flesh begin at the period of his death, and awakening in Hell—and end at no particular era, unless perhaps, we accept it as being the period wherein he discovers that his mother, in spite of her eminent respectability, has come there too.

It is difficult to follow the book through its individual chapters of description—since there is no point upon which one can fairly lay hold. Letters written in the lower region could hardly be supposed to manifest traces of any great coherency—nor, in this case do they. According to his description, death is a particularly unpleasant ordeal. The author appears to have been dead in the eyes of his friends, some time before he really did die, and was conscious of their wailings, while deprived of all power of manifesting his lingering existence. After a while, however, he does die. On awaking, he finds himself in a gloomy and mystical region, of infinite dreariness—peopled by troops of phantoms. Here is a description :—

"Self consciousness having returned, I perceived that I was naked. Perhaps that was why I felt so cold. At first I thought I was the same—unchanged; but I was only the shadow of what I had been. The eye which saw, the teeth which gnashed, were not really existent, neither was any other part of my body. I was a shadow stripped bare to the very core of my heart. No wonder then, that I froze; no wonder that I felt myself naked; and yet, with all this, no feeling of shame came over me. But I did feel myself to be endlessly wretched. All that manliness in my nature, of which I had formerly been so proud, was gone. In the world, they call a human being, of the most abject description, a beggar. Alas! I was much, much lower. While my temporal was doubtless being celebrated, with much pomp and magnificence, in the world above, I was making my entrance into Hell: naked, incomparably miserable! While the clergyman, may be, in unctuous words, was touching on my memory, and averring that I was now beyond the reach of pain and suffering.....that Heaven was opened to me, while, in a word he was expending all the eulogiums on me, which are customary on such occasions I was sitting in the midst of Hell's torments. I went on. Was it the ground that I was standing on. It seemed like a swamp, beneath my feet. A wondrous pavement! perhaps it was the good intentions, with which Hell is said to be paved.'

"I went on; on through the fogs and darkness. Far far off, perhaps it was a thousand miles, I espied a light. I instinctively turned my steps towards it. The fogs seemed to lift little by little. Perhaps it was unreal: a *mirage*; like those phantom castles, and houses, which emerged here and there, out of the hazy atmosphere. Sometimes it seemed I went through one of those airy buildings, in in my blind haste. I saw ghosts like shapes too, first singly, then in troops. I trembled with fear, though I knew they were neither more nor less than beings like myself. All at once, I found myself surrounded by a troop of them. I fled away in my terror, but only to fall in the hands of another band. I [illegible] hands, for they tore and pulled at me though I did [illegible] their touch, as they sought in vain to hold me [illegible] antime, they kept chattering and jibbering [illegible] ther. But Oh! what voices sounded in [illegible] like the faint murmur of creaking [illegible] ghost. In my [illegible] the same abominable [illegible] stand what they were saying, and yet [illegible] disguish the words, oft times repeated [illegible] What news?" Oh! wretched man, that I [illegible] ows could I tell? "Whence?" was not the idea [illegible] ed my thoughts, but "whither?" * * *

After this, he meets with a murderess, an infanticide, carrying her strangled infant. He was trying to weep, but she begged him not, saying it was of no use. Then he wanders on, and enters a phantom tavern, where phantom uproar, and intangible dicing, and drinking are going on. There is a blazing fire, a portly landlord, and shouts of merriment, all phantomical. The landlord is good enough to inform him, that he is a blockhead for going about shivering and naked, he should *wish* for clothes, and he would get them. So he wishes for a dressing gown of worldly days, and he gets it. But the result is delusive. He remains unwarmed. He drinks wine eagerly, ravenously, again a delusion, for he—"gulps down insipid nothingness." He makes wry faces, and is laughed at. All, in fact goes on quite mundanely in outward appearance. There is less to wonder at than in many fairy tales, which worldly children are wont so religiously to believe. Here is a description of the torments;—

"The torture consists in these very opposites. In external cold, howling and gnashing of teeth, and a consuming fire within; a drought compared with which, the drought of Sahara must be a cooling refreshment".

And elsewhere he says :—

Expire! An illusion again! No death struggle is there here, 'tis but a shadowy repetition of it. Oh! the groans and howlings the last soul then ejaculates! The moans of despair! but they are never heard!" * * *

Memory is very active it seems. The conscience is tenfold more sensitive, and all sins are remembered and acutely realised. There are nights in Hell, utterly dark, "when a great dread falls on all" and they are of indefinite length. Day comes again at last, misty and gloomy, as before. A river runs through the place, slimy, loathesome, foul, pestiferous, its waters are "the sins of humanity." There are theatres, parks, shops, streets, *churches*!! gardens, lakes, palaces, all just as people wish to have them, except that they are merely bitterly delusive appearances, they precisely resemble their worldly models. Between this region, and paradise, (whence shines, ever and anon, a glimmering light, occasionally bursting into "an inexpressible, glory, and momentarily distracting the lost, with glimpses of the saved in bliss") lies a tremendous abyss.

In this abyss, is the abode of the for ever damned, awfully black but sometimes illumined with a lurid light as Satan marshalls "the Lost." Where Satan lives, there is a specially burning molten mass, the flames from which, however, like those described by Milton give no light. The stench from the river occasions an inconceivable desire to vomit, but the desire is never gratified; the pangs thus endured are terrible. It rains too, and *snows* in Hell which is peculiar considering that, at first, we learn from the infanticide that not even a "tear drop of water" even in appearance, exists there. However, a place so full of sins, may well contain a few mistakes. The chapter from which we quote ends thus :—

"There you have me, exactly as I am, O God! My God! in the torments of Hell!"

It will be perceived that the book is pleasant reading, to those who are fond of literary strong waters. It solves all doubts as to purgatory and the place of Torture, and their relative positions, as regards one another and Paradise. The fellow Calvanists of the writer, (if the latter be a Christian and not a wily atheist he must be a Calvanist) will find, their liveliest conceptions of Hell-fire and unalterable torments fully borne out by him. The matter is in no way minced. The horror and agony, is piled up to an attitude, equaling the desires of the most ferocious Pharisee. People relate their experiences to one another. The author meets Cain for example who naturally is able to tell him a good deal. He also meets Judas Iscariat, and Pontius Pilate. There are it seems, and this is suggestive a great many literary critics there.

There is even a newspaper in the place which apparently enjoys the advantage of a regular mail. It seems to be a somewhat dismal affair, it is called

ER REPORTS.—1ST JAN.

1-40 P. M.—Mail Steamer *Moolton* called
P. M.—Mail Steamer *Kurrachee* passing

PH LINE REPORTS.—1ST JAN.

ter, 12-15 P. M.—Turkish line interrupt-
oker, Egyptian line right, Persian line
Latest dates via Turkey 24th Decem-
31st December.
6 P. M.—Communication Ahmedabad
5 P. M.

AND PAYMENTS DURING AR 1866-67 ON ACCOUNT OF TEED RAILWAYS, &c.

A RESOLUTION has just been published by the Government of India on a note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, dated 23rd October 1867, submitting a statement of the transactions of the Guaranteed Railways with Government Treasuries during the official year 1866-67, with a supplemental statement showing the actual Capital expenditure on these undertakings for the same period.

RESOLUTION.—These statements will be circulated to the different Governments charged with the control of Railway business for information. They may probably be useful to them in the preparation of furture Budget Estimates.

2. The original estimate for net expenditure from guaranteed Capital for the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,59,75,000; but on the change in the termination of the official year, this was reduced* to Rs. 5,03,77,500. The net expenditure in the year has been only Rs. 3,61,77,293, which is less than this estimate by Rs. 1,42,00,207. The actual withdrawals from Goverment Treasuries have been Rs. 5,72,65,507, against an estimate of Rs. 5,16,22,200; the excess outlay being therefore Rs. 56,43,307. But the payments into the several Treasuries have reached Rs. 2,10,88,214, receipts having been only Rs. 12,44,700 on this item—shewing a saving of Rs. 1,98,43,514, and a netsaving on both receipts and payments of Rs. 1,42,00,207 as above.

* Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 737-42A, dated 10th August 1866.

3. The net expenditure was set down in the Regular Estimate submitted† to the Financial Department at Rs. 4,81,50,000: the actual net disbursements fell short of this amount by Rs. 1,19,27,707.

† No. 84 A, dated 10th January 1867.

4. The actual expenditure on Capital Account—obtained by adding the calls on shares paid in India to the net payments from Government Treasuries—was during the year Rs. 3,63,74,221. The total actual expenditure in India on the Capital Account of the Guaranteed Railways and the Indus Steam Flotilla from the commencement up to the 31st March last has been Rs. 46,04,85,245; the disbursements in England up to the same date have been Rs. 27,94,75,976; thus the total expenditure at the close of the last official year has amounted to Rs. 73,99,61,121.

5. The saving on the Budget allotment is chiefly due to the net expenditure on the Railways noted in the margin being considerably less than the estimated amounts.

East Indian, Jubbulpoor Line.
Delhi.
Madras, South-West and North-West Lines.
Great Southern of India.
Great Indian Peninsula.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.
Scinde.

6. In the Public Works lettters quoted in the margin, the following additional advances from Railway Capital were sanctioned:

			Rs.
No. 83 A,	dated 25th January 1867.	For Eastern Bengal Railway	2,50,000
„ 84 A,	„ 25th „ „	„ Punjab Railway	4,80,000
„ 94 A,	„ 28th „ „	„ Scindh „	3,89,500
		Total...	11,19,500

No applications were made to the Financial Department for an increase of the total Railway allotment on account of these sanctions, as it was expected they would be amply covered by savings on other lines. These anticipations have been fully realized.

7. A large amount, Rs. 1,26,45,226, is shown as "Refunds," &c., on Capital Account by the Madras Railway, South-West Line. One crore of this sum the Governor General in Council understands to be merely a book transfer to the Capital Account of the North-West Line, the same amount appearing under the cash advances to that line. The transfer appears to have been made with the object of showing a more correct statement of the transactions of the two undertakings; the whole of the stores for both lines having been previously borne on the books of the South-West Line: while the North-West Line is now, and has for some time been, the principal consumer. A further portion, Rs. 25,74,733, of these refunds is also understood to be a book transaction, being the value of certain stores consumed on the North-West Line, to which they have now been charged.

8. The Government of Bombay is requested to furnish to the Government of India a statement showing in detail the items comprising the refunds on Capital Account by the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways; and that Government is also requested to furnish explanation regarding the refunds by the Scindh Railway and the Indus Flotilla, which are believed to be chiefly composed of loans made (contrary to rule) by the Companies from their Capital to their Revenue Accounts.

9. The estimate of traffic earnings and working expenses were not reduced in consequence of the change in the official year. It must, therefore, be borne in mind that, in comparing the actual results of 1866-67 with the Budget Estimate, the transactions of eleven months have had to be contrasted with an estimate framed for twelve.

10. The traffic earnings have amounted to Rs. 6,33,26,144, against an estimate of Rs. 5,59,20,000, leaving a deficit of Rs. 25,93,856, a little more than 4 per cent. The working expenses have aggregated Rs. 3,12,86,518, while the estimated amount was Rs. 3,15,25,000, so that there has been a saving in this item of Rs. 2,38,482 or about ¾ per cent.; and the net revenue of the year, Rs. 3,20,39,626, has fallen shorts of the estimate, Rs. 2,43,95,000, by Rs. 24,55,374, or about 10 per cent. The total net revenue from the commencement up to the close of last official year was Rs. 9,69,84,143.

11. Comparing the results shown in this statement with the Regular Estimate of 1866-67, which was framed for eleven months, it appears that the actual figures show an increase of Rs. 60,53,144 in the gross earnings, and of Rs. 70,79,518 in the working expenses, and consequently a deficit of Rs. 10,26,374 in the net revenue.

12. Judging from the actual transactions with Government on Revenue Account in 1866-67, the Punjab Railway, the Scindh Railway, and the Indus Steam Flotilla, were worked at a loss, the first of Rs. 2,79,210 in the eleven months; the second of Rs. 4,43,066; and the third of Rs. 3,46,756. In the case of the Scindh Railway and the Indus Flotilla, the working expenses shown in the Accountant General's statement may have been increased by the loans referred to above in para. 8, which, although included in the Revenue withdrawals, may not have all been expended on working. In the case of the Punjab Railway, no information has been received by the Government of India regarding the apparent loss. The Governor General in Council, therefore, requests the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab to report upon as possible, on the subject of these appropriations.

13. The Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, which used formerly to be always increasing the loss in its Revenue Account, shows a net result during 1866-67 of Rs. 68,839, or Rs. 53,839 more than the estimated amount of Rs. 15,000. The increase is due to three extraordinary payments into the Government Treasury, viz., in June 1866 Rs. 20,626, in December Rs. 35,744, and in [illegible] Rs. 30,744. Of this latter amount Rs. 19,877 represented certain claims of the Government of Bengal [illegible] in the apparent increase of expenditure of these payments to [illegible].

14. The ordinary progress of the Punjab Railway, Main Line, is very gratifying. The net revenue realized and paid over during the eleven months have exceeded that of two crores for twelve months, Rs. 18,58,671; while its working expenses are less than the estimate by Rs. 1,21,329, the net revenue (£1,377,582) during the eleven months being 7·6 per cent. on the estimate by more than Rs. 2,00,000, and would give a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Capital expended, which is about 24½ millions sterling.

15. It is understood that, with the exception of the Punjab Railway, it does not appear from the Accountant General's statements that any dividends have been allowed interest on Capital advances. As by Public Works Department Resolution No. 20-5A of 8th October 1866, the Rules for Interest came in force from the 1st July 1866, the Financial Department and the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab are requested to inform the Government of India, in this Department, what is the cause of the omission.

16. The payments of guaranteed interest in India during the year were Rs. 334,507, and from the commencement up to end of March last Rs. 40,29,490. It will be observed that no interest has ever been paid in India to shareholders in any of the Railways in Madras, or in the Indus Flotilla. It is understood that, in the case of the Madras Railway, no shares have been paid for in India, and no share registers are kept up in this country.

17. The Governor General in Council observes that the net revenue from all these undertakings, which amounts to Rs. 2,29,39,626 for the eleven months in the last official year, is nearly sufficient to pay a dividend of 3 per cent. on the total expenditure* in England and India up to the 31st March 1867,—a result which, considering the length of Railway still under construction, cannot but be looked upon as highly satisfactory.

* Rs. 73,99,61,121, *vide* para. 4.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the statements referred to in it, be communicated to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the Punjab, in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, for information and guidance, and to the Financial Department for information, with a request that this Department may be supplied with the explanation regarding interest on Railway Revenue balances referred to in para. 15. Also, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

THE MISSING STEAMER "THUNDER."

We give below the official papers relating to the search after the missing steamer *Thunder*, which was made at the Andamans. The letter of Captain Duncan removes any hope we may have entertained that any trace of this unfortunate vessel might be found. We fear we must consider it beyond doubt that being only a few hours behind the *Clan Alpine*,—she encountered the storm in all its violence and sunk, probably in consequence of some such accident as happened to the *Blenheim*:—

From Lieut. F. DUNCAN, R. N. R., Commanding H. M.'s Steamer "Kwang Tung" to Colonel B. FORD, Superintendent of Port Blair.—Dated Port Blair, 8th December, 1867.

SIR,—In compliance with your wishes conveyed in letter No. 115, of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to inform you that I left Port Blair at 7 A. M. on the 5th, and steamed down to the eastward of the Little Sentinel Island, round the South, and close in shore and up to the westward, until the South Sentinel was sighted, I then stood off and on for the night, and on the morning of the 6th, I proceeded to examine the South Sentinel, from thence to the North, and from there up the West coast as far as Interview Island where we anchored in Port Andaman for the night.

On the morning of the 7th, I proceeded to the northward keeping a good look-out from the masthead seaward, and closely examining the coast with glasses, and at 3 P. M. anchored off the Cocos Light-House. Every care was taken to examine the whole of the Islands of the Andaman group, also keeping a good look-out to seaward, but no wreck or disabled vessel was seen, with the exception of those of the "Nineveh" and the one we discovered on the last trip round the Island to the northward of Land fall Island. Both vessels are in the same position as when last seen,

I herewith forward an extract from the log-book kept by Mr. Driscoll, first Light-keeper, Cocos Light-house, and have the honor to report having arrived at Port Blair on the 8th instant. —I have, &c., (Sd.) F. Duncan, Lieut. R. N. R. Commander, H. M. S. S. "Kwang-Tung."

Extract from the log of the Cocos Light House.

October 27.—Strong N. Esterely winds; Barometer 29-90.

October 28th.— Blowing heavy.

October 29th.—Heavey squalls from N. E. and S. W. with rain; one ship ;to westward under close reefed top sails.

October 30th.—Blowing a gale from W. S. W. with rain; squalls. 9 A. M. Barometer 29 80. 3 P. M. 29-74, ship under top sails to North-East ward, no signals.

October 31st—Wind W. S. W. and S. W. Blowing heavy, Barometer still low; steamer to N. Eastd, supposed to be the "Clan Alpine."

November 1st.—Wind W. S. Barometer rising, 9 A. M. 29.90. 3 P. M. 29-86.

November 2nd —Gale abating; wind S. E. one vessel close to Little Cocos, from 5 P. M. till 10 P. M.—"Englishman."

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

IT is rumoured that Colonel Spence is to be transferred to the Oudh Commission. Should the rumour prove to be well founded, Government will experience some difficulty in disposing of the vacant Commissionership. There are now in the Administration so many able officers deserving of the promotion, that a selection of the most worthy will be no easy matter.—*Central India Times, December* 28.

MR. HARRY-RIVETT CARNAC, Cotton Commissioner, has returned to his residence at Nagpore from a tour of inspection, which during the past two months he has been making in the Cotton Districts. He has now gone over the whole of the Cotton tracts in these Provinces, and doubtless while traversing them has gathered valuable materials for his next Report.—*Id.*

OUDH.

OUR contemporary the "Hindoo Patriot" expresses some surprize why Maharajah Sir Maun Sing, K. C. S. I., who is well versed in the existing laws of this country, and is, moreover, one of the best informed peers in Indian politics, has not received a seat in the Legislative Council of the country. We may observe in reply that the presence of the Maharajah in Oudh is so closely identified with the interests of the Province that even his temporary absence from it, would be greatly felt. We hope, however, that the time is not far distant when the duties and responsibilities identical with the presence of the Maharajah may be vested to vicarious performance. The forensic ability of debate which has distinguished the Maharajah will prove of the greatest use to him in bringing forward subjects for legislative treatment, while his local knowledge of this Province, and his matured experience of affairs connected with it, cannot fail to prove appreciable to the council when he is, as we hope he shortly will be, a member of it.—*Lucknow Times, Dec.* 28.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE hear from Rajpootana that a suttee was attempted at Oodeypore in the beginning of the present month, by the widow of a mahajun. Her determination was strong, and she was only prevented from carrying out her purpose by main force, a guard of sowars and sepoys having been placed over her house for four days; she refused to suckle her child, or to take any food, declaring that she would starve herself to death, but her resolution failed her, and she eventually relinquished her mad design.

The Maharana and the Political Agent being both absent in the district, active measures were taken by the Agency Surgeon and the Executive Officers of the Durbar. There was no active resistance made, but the prevention of the suttee caused great dissatisfaction among the buniahs. We are glad, however, to hear, that the Maharana is strongly opposed to the barbarous practice, and has ordered that in case of his own death, no suttee shall take place. He is the first of his lineage who has taken such a step.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE Nawab of Tonk has quietly submitted to fate, having done all that the Governor-General required of him. The troops who were acting on Jeypore, will, therefore, no longer be required to enforce obedience to the commands of the paramount power. We question, however, whether it would be advisable to recall the troops at once. The moral effect of a march through the Rajpootana States cannot fail to be great; and all the Chieftains more or less require to be taught the lesson, that they cannot defy our power with impunity, or be allowed to perpetrate crimes of the very deepest dye, such as the Lawa massacre, for which Mohamed Ali Khan has been so deservedly punished by the Viceroy. Besides Jodhpore is in a bad way; Bhurtpore and Ulwar are threatening each other; and all the Chieftains seem to entertain the idea that their States are inaccessible and too far removed from the influence of the British power.—*Pioneer, Dec.* 30.

A FATAL accident, attended with loss of life, occurred at Bihta, a station on the East Indian Railway, at about 11 o'clock on the night of Christmas day. The down passenger train, which left Allahabad at noon, overtook and ran into an empty goods train proceeding in the same direction within the distance signal of the station. The break-van of the goods train was entirely smashed, the guard who was in charge killed, and three of the goods waggons thrown off the line. The cause of the unfortunate accident is at present unknown, but it has been attributed both to the circumstance that the lamps of the goods train had burnt out, or so nearly that the light was undistinguishable in the misty evening, and also to the passenger train running at undue speed. This is the second instance of a similar accident occurring within a very short space of time. The occurrence is to form the subject of Government enquiry, we believe, when the particulars will be made public.—*Id*

PRIVILEGED PERJURERS.

(From the Saturday Review.)

AT the close of a case which was heard a few days since in the Probate and Divorce Court, the Judge intimated that the petitioner's statements having been fully corroborated by other witnesses, and the respondent having distinctly contradicted their evidence, it might be a grave question whether some steps should not be taken in a criminal court to ascertain whether perjury had not been committed. This is not the only instance that has recently occurred in the same court, in which a similar investigation would seem to be imperatively called for. In the course of a trial to ascertain the validity or invalidity of a will made by a well-known and highly respectable solicitor, his widow, in order to show that he had been insane long before the execution of the document in question, swore that he had, almost from the beginning of their married life, been guilty towards her of the most disgusting acts of cruelty. It appeared that, notwithstanding the monstrous treatment which she professed to have undergone, she had never complained of it to her friends; and that on one occasion, having been actually served with a citation in a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, she returned to the home which she had left instead of setting up this conduct on the part of her husband as a defence. It was further proved that, during the whole period for which she alleged in the witness-box that he had been insane, she had uniformly treated him as sane; and under these circumstances Sir James Wilde said—and every one agrees with him—that he did not believe that the acts so solemnly sworn to ever took place. It is, however, utterly impossible to suppose that any unintentional mistake could have been made, and there can, therefore, be no question as to the opinion which his lordship had formed of this lady's evidence. In a third case of a suit for judicial separation, the husband and wife give circumstantial accounts of their married life as completely opposed as light and darkness. These cases, all of which have occurred within the last week or ten days, are not isolated instances of what takes place in the same court. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that in almost every contested divorce suit perjury is committed on the one side or the other. One might almost imagine that the parties and witnesses in these disputes have a notion that as everything is fair in love, so everything is also fair in these conflicts, which arise out of something which is the reverse of love. This state of things is certainly not so bad in other courts; but, still, no one can attend a lengthened Nisi Prius sitting without hearing a number of cases in which there are such direct contradictions of testimony on specific matters of fact that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the witnesses on one side or the other are deliberately saying the thing that is not. There are two or three classes of causes —horse causes and "running down" causes, for instance—in which everybody expects, as a matter of course a great deal of what is mildly called "hard swearing," and in which, it must be added, expectation is never disappointed.

Taking all our courts together, no one can doubt that the commission of perjury is a constantly recurring offence and yet how few are the cases in which false swearing witnesses are brought to justice. There is, in fact, no crime which is committed with more practical impunity although there is one which it is more important for the interests of society to visit with condign punishment. Other offences primarily affect the individual, and only indirectly touch the public. But this strikes directly at the administration of justice, furnishing its purity, perverting its course, and shaking the confidence which ought to be reposed in its decisions. That, however, under our present system, is the very reason why those who are guilty of it escape prosecution. Although in theory all crimes are commited, in technical language, "against the peace of her Majesty the Queen,"—that is, against the State or society,—we nevertheless in England leave it to private prosecutors to put the law in motion. Naturally enough, under these circumstances, men as a rule do not prosecute unless they have some personal motive for doing so. They put the law in motion in order to punish a man who has robbed them or assaulted them because they want to protect or recover their property, or because their feelings are strongly aroused by a personal outrage. So they will occasionally institute a prosecution for perjury when this is a necessary step to getting rid of some adverse verdict which they have an interest in avoiding. But where perjury is unsuccessfully committed, and does not secure the triumph of the side on which it is employed, the other party has no interest in prolonging a litigation which has probably already cost him more than enough in both time and money. He has already suffered sufficiently without taking on his shoulders the further burthen of a criminal prosecution. He does not feel that it is any business of his to vindicate public morality or act as the champion of public justice. Accordingly, he takes no steps in the matter, and the prejurer goes scot-free.

This is a state of things which certainly ought not to continue; it is also one for which the remedy is perfectly simple and obvious. That which is not the business of anybody in particular, but is the business of society at large, must be taken in hand by the nation. It must consent to follow the example Scotland and Ireland adopt, with what ever modifications may be necessary, the system of public prosecution which is in force in both these countries. For the want of some such system it is notorious that crimes of many kinds constantly go unpunished, or are made the subject of corrupt compromises between the offender and those whom he has injured. There is, however, for the reason we have already given, no class of cases in which the intervention of a public officer is so absolutely necessary as it is in reference to the office of perjury; and if our obstinate prejudice against innovation prevents our adopting as a whole the system of public prosecution, we might at a beginning try the experiment of intrusting somebody with the power and the duty to watch over the integrity of the evidence given in our courts of justice. He may perhaps be reminded that the judges of the superior courts already have the power to direct a prosecution when they are convinced that a witness has spoken falsely; but this power is so seldom exercised that it is a very insufficient safeguard against the evil of which we complain. Judges naturally feel reluctant to prejudice the case of a prisoner by sending him before a jury under the disadvantage of so strong an intimation of their opinion,as is necessarily involved in his commital for perjury in open court; and even if they do, it not unfrequently happens that a prosecution breaks down because it is the duty of no one to see that it is properly got up and conducted. It has already been found necessary to empower the Queen's Proctor to intervene in the public interest in divorce suits, in order to prevent the court from being converted into a mere registry of the collusive agreements of husbands and wives who wish to separate; and as it is certainly not less necessary to protect either that or any other court against being led astray by deliberate perjury, it can hardly be denied that a similar safeguard should be provided against the latter danger. That, however, is not all that requires to be done in order to secure the punishment of perjury. At present a prosecution for this offence is hampered by the necessity of fulfilling certain requirements, as to the amount and nature of proof, that are not made by the law in any other case. There is, in our opinion, no reason whatever why a jury should not be left, in regard to this as to every other crime, to form their own opinion, unfettered by technical rules, whether the evidence submitted to them is or is not sufficient to warrant a conviction. Until the law is thus amended, and measures are taken to insure its enforcement by some public officer, there is no reason to hope for any abatement either of the quantity or the audacity of the perjury of which our courts of justice are the scene.

TURRET-SHIPS.

The subjoined letter has been addressed to the *Times*;—SIR,—I think you will agree with me that the naval advocates of the turret system for war ships have been very patient for some time, and, so far as I am personally concerned, I may add that I hope that those who, when out of office, used Captain Coles, the Royal Sovereign, and turrets generally as sledge hammers wherewith to belabour the Whig Admiralty, would when in power, for very shame, carry out some fractional portion of their avowed opinions. Of course, after our experience in the Navy of the last Secretary of the Admiralty's notion of the fulfilment of a pledge, we are pretty well prepared for any amount of tergiversation at Whitehall; but a note sounded in time may make the backsliders halt, or fortify those who are still honest and battling with expediency or departmental jobbery. Therefore it is that I ask you for a little space to throw some light on our present position. It was most distinctly understood last spring, in the House of Commons and elsewhere that the bold and liberal measure was to be attempted of appealing to the public spirit of prominent shipbuilding firms to produce designs of a proper war ship, for our Navy. This allayed the feeling of professional irritation and public alarm at the utter failure of the iron-clads designed by Admiral Robinson and Mr. Reed to approach anything like the speed, stability, and seaworthiness of the first iron-clad structures built or designed in the times of Sir Baldwin Walker or Mr. Watts. The most elaborate puffing and special pleading could not establish for our new ships among men-of-war's men in the face of facts brought to light by the autume cruise of Admiral Yelverton, either belief or confidence in such rolling scuttle butts. The private shipbuilders were to send in competitive designs, such designs to be based on certain date furnished from the Controller's Department, of qualifications for a war-ship, which, I have no hesitation in saying, a long and expensive trial at public expense had proved that the department could not itself embody in a man-of-war, and the competing firms were to be at liberty to adopt either the turret or broadside principle in their designs. Now, if this propol sition meant anything except what sailors calt 'choking the luff' of public opinion, or you would call throwing dust in their eyes, it surely meanthis, that whichever design was the best should be tried as a war ship, and it found to satisfy naval requirements, it should be adopted. Let us see what has been done. The great shipbuilding firms of Great Britain have condescended to compete—of which I own I had my doubts at one time—and my information confirms the statement made this week by Messrs. Laird Brothers that the award was clearly in favour of the turret war ship submitted by them. We are told that, whereas the Thames Iron Works Company produced something 'which undoubtedly possesses much merit, and is considered the best of the competitive broadside designs,' the Birkenhead design was considered by the Admiralty as 'the best of all competitive designs sent in.' But, instead of giving the firm the order to build such a vessel we hear that, without competition, they were called on to tender for, and received an order to build, another vessel one of those monstrosities in existence in Admiral Robinson's office before any of the new designs were submitted. Now, either a flagrant breach of promise or an act of stupidity has been here perpetrated, and either will be difficult to explain away. Messrs. Laird's design is for an improved Captain. Captain Cowper Coles assures me she would be a very great improvement in every respect upon his design of a turret-ship. It cannot be said that the turret principle takes much of the public money, for the Captain under construction alone represents the inventor's views. The Monarch, tardily building at Chatham, is a mere night-mare born of an attack of indigestion in the Controller's Department at Whitehall. So far as a turret ship is concerned, she promises no element of success and in sailor metaphor, is' neither hog, nog, nor devil.' Her turrets might as well be mounted on the top of the First Lord's old hat as 15ft. high over a vertical armourplated side, full of port-holes, scupper-holes, and bull's-eyes. The more the two systems are compared, the more the results of experience instead of mere theory are studied, the more convinced the unprejudiced must become that low freeboards or low sides must win the day for ships clad with armour, requiring speed and stability of gun platform. The turret and turntable for heavy guns has established itself as a fact, you will find the latter on board even the belanded Hercules—but their having stolen some of Captain Coles's thunder, it is being misapplied. The low freeboard and turret principle must go together, and must eventually come into use for future war navies, not ornamental ones. To this combination the Admiralty as a board, even unto to-day, offer a senseless resistance, and assert that the low freeboard is incompatible with seaworthiness and comfort or health of crews, and others maintain that such a statement is not founded on experience that it is possible to make such war ships as comfortable as Sybarites could wish, and that had one-eighth of the money already wasted on lofty broadsides and box ships been laid out in producing such a turret-ship England would not have been the last to possess one. Hereafter I will tell you of some fresh experiences bearing on the value of the low free-board and turret, but for the present I content myself with asking you to assist in obtaining some explanation from a public department of their recent proceedings connected with the competitive designs for a man-of-war submitted by sundry British shipbuilders. For the sake of Whitehall it should be freely given, otherwise outsiders might unjustly fancy that there has been foul play, whereas I opine that it will turn out as a fresh proof of the rottenness of the present Board system of governing the navy, and that the system more than the men are in fault now as heretofore.—Yours faithfully,

SHERARD OSBORN, Captain."

THE DIPLOMACY OF THE ROMAN QUESTION.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

ALTHOUGH the probability that a Conference of the Powers on the Roman question will assemble appears to be on the increase, nothing has occurred to justify the expectation that a Conference can do more for the solution of this irritating and dangerous problem than the Emperor of the French could do of his own accord if so disposed. Whatever else may be the result of the events which have lately happened at Rome, this much at least is certain that there is an end to the curious compact known as the Convention of September. It has broken down, as it was quite certain it would break down the moment any real pressure was applied to it; and it is impossible that any Conference could stultify itself so far as to sanction its re-establishment in any other form. But although the Convention has ceased to have other than a historical interest, it is worth while to glance back at the circumstances under which it was negotiated, and to gather up the broken threads of that tangled diplomatic web which has now to be woven anew. In the first place, then, it must be borne in mind that the Emperor Napoleon, although he has betrayed no scruples in using the French occupation of Rome for his own political ends, has never been blind to the false position in which it placed the protecting power and has always shown a prudent anxiety to extricate himself from the embarrassments and dangers which it involved. The intervention has always been spoken of by the French agents as "anormale et temporaire," "exceptionnel et passager," and in 1859, 1860, and again in 1862, Napoleon, with more or less sincerity, made proposals for the removal of his troops. If this was intended as a warning to the Papal Government to seek safety, like any other temporal State, by conciliating the good-will of its subjects, it entirely failed in its effect. Trading on its weakness with feminine audacity, the Court of Rome kept to its old course of oppression and misrule, turning a deaf ear to all remonstrances, and even defying the French Government to take the responsibility of withdrawing their support. The inconvenience and annoyance of the situation were forcibly described by M. Drouyn de Lhuys in a well-known despatch. The French officers and the papal authorities were continually squabbling. The latter were on the alert to detect a tone of dictation on the part of the French generals, and the generals, on their side, complained of the spiteful affronts and petty persecutions to which they were subjected. Nor were the French diplomatists more happy in their relations with the Vatican. If a polite suggestion was offered that it would be well to look to this or that administrative abuse, no notice was taken of it. A repetition of the hint in a stronger form was angrily presented as a menace. The French could not but feel acutely the painful inconsistency of an intervention which was not only in itself, as M. de. Lhuys said, "contrary to one of the fundamental principles of their public law," but which was disgraced by the misgovernment practised with its countenance and protection.

Due time having been allowed to the Pope to fulfil the conditions upon which the French had given him their assistance, and every application on the subject having been ignored or refused, the French were obviously entitled to think the bargain at an end, and to recall their soldiers. Napoleon has never been suspected of any real sympathy with the Papal system. That he has ever been found on its side has been due solely to the necessities of his own policy. Two obvious reasons have prevented his breaking with the Pope. First, he is afraid to provoke the hostility of the clerical party in France. Secondly, he would fain suoordinate the Roman question to his favourite plan of an Italian federation; the restoration of the principalities being hopeless, he would like at any rate to keep one portion of the Peninsula independent of the rest, like a wedge in a cleft upon which foreign pressure might be used, according to the exigencies of Imperial policy. In 1864 he wanted to retain his hold on Rome and at the same time to preserve a necessary show of regard for liberal opinion at home and abroad. How to reconcile those two objects was the problem, and in the September Convention Napoleon flattered himself he had discovered its solution. A settlement of the Roman difficulty which left the title of Italy to Rome an open question was obviously no settlement. Nothing is more true than the remark of an Italian statesman that the Convention was "un traite en bon accord sur tout, sauf sur les bases." This became apparent as soon as the matter passed from the diplomatists, who were at such pains to forget that Italy laid claim to Rome, to the indiscreet public, which could not be restrained from alluding to that awkward fact. The Italian Chamber, in assenting to the bargain gave it plainly to be understood that it was only [illegible]ry, and that Italy adhered to her doma[illegible]absolute national sanity. The French [illegible]ent, disconcerted at this indecent [illegible]eavoured to twist the treaty into an [illegible]on the part of Italy to renounce [illegible]he establishment of the capital in [illegible]being a pledge to that effect. Such [illegible]he interpretation puon which M. Drouyn de Lhuys insisted "au point de vue de l'exactitude historique; but Signor Nigra, denying the French Minister's monopoly of that point of view adhered to his declaration that Italy surrendered none of her rights or aspirations, and that all she undertook was to seek the attainment of her object by moral and not violent means. The controversy was carried even into the closet of the Emperor, where M. De Lhuys and Signor Nigra argued the question at length, the result being that the Italian Minister successfully refuted the insidious gloss which the French Government sought to give to the compact. When the Convention is read in connection with the formal declaration of Signor Nigra (accepted by the Emperor) that Italy renounced none of her national aspirations, and with the explicit vote of the Italian Parliament about the same time demanding Rome as the capital of the kingdom, it will be seen how futile the treaty was as a settlement of the Roman difficulty. It settled nothing; it opened no way towards a settlement. It was, as M. Forcade says, an "impasse," not a thoroughfare—a mere blind alley, the only way out of which was by retracing one's steps or breaking through the wall at the end.

From first to last Louis Napoleon has never fairly faced this question. His policy throughout has been like that of Mr. Micawber, a policy of expection. He has always been hoping that something would turn up; that the Papal Government would mend its manners; that the Pope would die, and a more amenable Pope succeed; that Italy would give up all idea of getting Rome or at least patch up a bargain with the Roman Government. But every expectation has been disappointed. The Government of Rome is no better than before. Warnings, reproaches, remonstrances, have alike failed to extract from the Vatican any other answer than the monotonous "Non possumus," and Le Pape ne transigera jamais." Nor is the obstinacy of the Pope confined to his adherence to administrative abuses; he holds to life with annoying persistence. He lately repaid the solicitude of Napoleon in sending two physicians to report on his health (the word they brought back—this was in 1864—being that he could not last two years) by praying in a very marked manner for the Emperor's health, as if it were in a very bad way. Indeed, as Prince Napoleon's newspaper was kind enough to say the other day, this sort of expectant policy is a game two people can play at, and an Emperor's life is not much a matter of chance as a Pope's. Then, again, Italy has in no degree renounced her hope of Rome; nor is there any prospect of a reconciliation between the Roman and Italian Governments. The latter has indeed done all in its power to conciliate the Pope, offering concessions and sacrifices of all kinds; but whatever Pius's personal inclinations, Antonelli has uniformly rejected every overture from Florence, with the exception of the money for the debt paid through France. Signor Tonello had no better luck than Signor Vegezze, and Signor San Martino has equally been sent away without satisfaction. To this hour the Pope will no more recognize the existence of a kingdom of Italy than the title of his wretched subjects to the constitutional rights which are now conceded even by the most arbitrary Governments of Europe. At Rome the enemies of Italy, and indeed of national life and freedom, everywhere find a cordial welcome and co-operation in their plots. The disorders of Southern Italy may be traced to the intrigues of Rome; and there can be no cure till the disease has been taken at its source. It is impossible that the present state of things can be endured. Reckoning on French support regardless of the conditions on which it was declared to be given, the Pope has refused to seek security either in the good government of his subjects or in a reconciliation with Italy. It is possible, though not probable, that the Conference may have more influence with the Pope than the Emperor; but if it fails to persuade the Papal Government to adopt itself to the requirements of the times, all it can do is to offer the Emperor its moral support in withdrawing his troops and leaving the Papacy to its own devices.

THE WALRUS

(From the Saturday, Review, Nov. 23.)

NOTHING is more difficult than to predict with any degree of accuracy what men are likely to succeed in life. One man who has all the necessary talents fails from some defect of temper or over-sensitiveness, which only makes itself felt at the moment of trial; or a stupid man strangely succeeds in making determination and unity of purpose supply the place of ability; or some curious felicity enables another to slip exactly into the place that suits him, and to get on as much by his defects as his merits. Of all kinds of success, again, there is none which seems to depend upon more unaccountable circumstances than social success. Some men obtain popularity in whom a refined analysis fails to detect any special capacity for pleasing mankind; and others, who have every apparent power of being agreeable, contrive to make themselves universally disliked. The truth of this, as of many other propositions, may be illustrated, by any one who is not too proud to take a lesson from inferior creatures, by the inhabitants of the Zoological Gardens. If Æsop were still alive, he might pick up many excellent morals by spending a few Sunday afternoons in the Regent's Park. Some animals which have been introduced with a great flourish of trumpets, before whom all naturalists bow down, and which excite the warmest enthusiasm of Mr. Frank Buckland, fail, so to speak, quite flat upon the public. They are advertised in the *Times*; they are declared to be making their fist appearance before a civilized country, and yet somehow they don't go down; they remain mere drugs in the market. In some cases they have only themselves to blame; the *apteryx* and the aye-aye, for example choose to retire into their dens, and retain their reprehensible habits of nocturnal wandering under fully altered condition; but other more deserving creatures, which make every effort to secure public attention, do not seem to draw. There are few animals which have a greater popular reputation than the chamois; he is supposed to possess all sorts of semi-miraculous accomplishments, and is one of the established subjects of proverbs and travellers' tales; yet the Regent's Park chamois leads a secluded existence, cheered only by an occasional notice from some passing member of the Alpine Club, and might almost as well be on the slopes of Mont Blanc as in the heart of London. On the other hand, the established celebrities of the garden do not always seem to have correspondingly remarkable qualities. Let any look with a dispassionate eye even upon the hippopotamus, who undoubtedly made the greatest hit of modern days. What is a hippopotamus, considered in the light of reason? He is little better than a monstrous pig, a huge mass of apparently inorganic fat in an India rubber envelope. In physical appearance he is a kind of Falstaff of the animal creation; but then he is lamentably deficient in the sense of humour of his antitype. He stands and consumes enormous quantities of food with the dull persistence of an alderman at a City feast; his only notion of play is to wallow after an unwieldy fashion in his bath, and to make a certain quantity of unsavoury splashing. Yet the British public will gaze at him for hours, and come away convinced that it has seen one of the chief wonders of creation. We could understand his exciting a pardonable admiration in the mind of a half-starved pauper. Such an incarnation of sleek contentment in close confinement must represent the highest ideal to which an inmate of Farnham workhouse can very well attain; but it is strange that persons of a higher position should turn aside from the grace of the neighbouring giraffes, or even from the somewhat priggish wisdom of the elephants to contemplate such a mass of sensual stolidity.

Renouncing then the presumptuous attempt to determine the principles upon which popular favour is distributed, we cannot predict with any confidence what may be the fate of the walrus. He has some strong points in his favour, but we must in candour admit that he will have also certain prejudices to encounter. In the first place, he scarcely comes up at present to the walrus of popular imagination. That animal, judging from the common engravings, is a beast with a face so exactly resembling the human countenance as to have given rise to the belief in mermaids. In fact, the only difference is that a certain diabolic expression is communicated to him by a pair of monstrous tusks. The present walrus has a face more like the brass lion on a knocker, and could scarcely suggest mermaids unless mermaids are supposed to wear huge moustaches and to go about wrapped in cocoa-nut matting. His tusks are still as invisible as the imaginary whiskers of a schoolboy. Moreover, he comes at some disadvantage as succeeding the sea-bear. That interesting animal very judiciously kept a private Barnum in his service; and it was a material help to the imagination to see a genuine sailor, almost bringing with him a smell of salt water; his tarpaulin hat alone was enough to carry one mentally to Cape Horn. The poor walrus is in quastody of an excellent keeper, who can make no pretence to an early intimacy with the monster. Moreover, the walrus, though we are glad to hear that he is improving in health, has still the flabby and wrinkly appearance which is excusable after a compulsory diet upon salt-pork instead of mollusks, and a residence in a deal box instead of on an iceberg. As he fills out, he will probably become more attractive; his compromise between hind legs and a tail is well imagined, and produces some very quaint gestures, his chattering and grunting are decided improvements upon the taciturnity of the seal; and perhaps the happiest thought was that of adapting his moustache for the collection of his food. Gentlemen who dislike razors and are fond of soup will fall a keen admiration for this faculty. Finally, his deportment is, on the whole, creditable; he takes his mussels with grace and good humour, and though he refuses the tributes of nuts and orange-peel offered by an admiring if rather indiscreet public, it is something to look at a beast who might, if he chose, insist upon being fed exclusively upon oysters. We feel grateful for his condescension in putting up with whelks,

Whatever his success may be as a zoological star, we feel sure that the walrus will find a select circle of intelligent admirers. There is an originality about his whole design which cannot fail to be attractive. He may not be beautiful, nor even amiable, but no one can say that he is commonplace. Moreover, the walrus has in a high degree one of the merits which give a special charm to the gardens. 'We never can look at a lion or an elepeant, or any of the larger beasts, without a certain sensation of relief. Every lion necessarily implies a great tract of wild country to supply him with food. In England, where there is sc

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...SCRIBED CAPITAL £8,200,000.
...ORIZED CAPITAL £8,400,000.
...BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
...SERVE FUND £800,000.
...HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
...don, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon, ...
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
Commercial Credits.
...Trustees, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
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...ited periods are received at interest, particulars of ... obtained at the Bank as also any information as to ... Bills, &c.
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...ount made to approved Local Bills, grants Loans on ... of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and approved Shares ... Securities.
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OTTO MULLER,
Manager.
...Bank, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
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